FALL 1980

OUR FOURFOOTED FRIENDS

From the President's Desk 3
Poultry Welfare and Egg Production 4
The Surplus Animal Problem 6
Annual Pet Show 8
Animal Friends Summer Camp 10
ARL Newsfront 13
Pets in the Picture 14

ON THE COVER: **Masked Muggers** -- Animal Friends camp counselor Chris Husgen gets "mugged up" by a frisky family of raccoons rescued as babies by the League last spring (see summer issue of OUR FOURFOOTED FRIENDS). After a summer of growing on the Cape, the orphans were released in the fall at Pine Banks Animal Park in Melrose.

ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE OF BOSTON

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from the president's desk

The Legacy of Kindness

We are blessed to have many kind and loyal friends, both new and old, who have shown their interest and support for our work through their memberships and donations. We have always acknowledged these kindnesses individually, but I feel it is also equally important to express our appreciation publicly by means of this forum. Indeed, we are most grateful.

We have also received many recent inquiries from friends who want to know about other types of gifts to further our activities. In response to this interest and to make others aware of the possibilities available, I would like to share some thoughts and ideas with you.

If you have ever wondered if there are other special ways in which you may aid in our fight to bring help and protection to our animal friends, you may wish to consider donating a specific piece of needed equipment or a gift to the League in honor of a special person or happy event, donations instead of flowers as a memorial to a loved one, a gift in memory of a beloved pet or a gift in place of flowers or candy to wish someone a special message. We are always happy to acknowledge memorials and gifts in honor of special events.

Perhaps one of the most lasting gifts is the gift of years to come. One method is the result of "Will Power"-the gift you may make as a bequest in you will. This is truly a way to leave a legacy of kindness. Since a bequest is of a very individual and personal nature, I would like to urge anyone desiring to consider this means of giving to contact me directly, or have their attorney do so, in order that you may receive the correct details necessary for this form of gift.

In addition to the conventional forms of gifts I have just mentioned, there are now a number of newer means of planned and deferred giving available which may be quite attractive to a number of people. Such programs take the form of various types of trusts, pooled income funds and annuities which can benefit both the League and you as the donor. Some of these arrangements permit you substantial advantages during your life time in the form of increased income as well as a variety of tax advantages and the opportunity to actually see your gift at work during your lifetime.

Many of these advantages of planned giving have been made possible through recent changes in our tax laws which have been designed to deliberately encourage charitable giving.

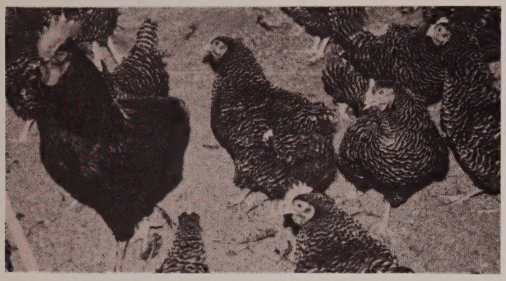
We are keenly interested in further developing such programs for you and we would be most happy to receive responses from you as to special interests and needs you may wish to explore. This sort of feedback would be of great value in designing plans and programs which would best suit the needs of our friends.

We will be telling you more about such programs as time goes on, but I felt it important to introduce the idea at this time, as many people may not be aware of these new concepts which can be extremely beneficial to both you and our efforts in animal welfare.

Arthur G. Slade
President

Protecting The Welfare Of Poultry During Mechanized Egg Production

by Alan D. Goldman
second in a series of articles on factory farming



The poultry industry represents a major portion of the agricultural economy in almost every country of the world because it constitutes a large portion of the human diet. Oddly enough, little has been done to reduce much of the cruelties involved in this massive and highly mechanized industry. The League's Department of Livestock Conservation has been studying some of the problems in the poultry industry, particularly egg production, in an effort to eliminate many of the abuses inherent in the system. Humane improvements in the poultry industry can only be accomplished by working with the industry rather than trying to impose changes on a large industry with economic power and concerns.

To understand why the poultry industry has developed the way it has, it is necessary to know a little about the behavior or natural instincts of chickens. There are over 100 domesticated breeds of chickens all of which descended from the wild jungle fowl of India. The behavior patterns of today's birds have remained basically unchanged from those of their ancestors. The single most important natural instinct of chickens is the establishment of a highly developed social order among a group, the members of which recognize each other and communicate vocally. Peck order is the term used to describe this social order which is established by a group of birds within which each member knows its own position; the birds know which of its fellow birds to avoid and those which it can browbeat. Peck order is established soon after a number of birds are placed together by means of a series of individual conflicts which may result in actual battle but will usually end with the retreat of the inferior bird. Once the peck order is established, an inferior bird will always retreat from a superior one.

Egg Production

Prior to World War II, the large scale production of eggs was primarily by the "free-range system". Free range meant that the birds had a house where they were kept at night or during bad weather with a run or outside area which varied in type and size. The runs were often too small for the number of birds using it and became muddy and dirty during bad weather. The result was a chronic source of infection by internal parasites.

Since World War II, the free-range system has been replaced, by and large, by an "intensified system" in which the birds are housed permanently. Intensified systems of egg production fall into two main categories: 1) the caged layer system, and 2) the loose-house system, usually on deep litter, wire mesh or slats. The caged layer system could be found in the United States as early as the 1920's, but did not become popular until after World War II. The wide spread use of the caged system evolved because they eliminated the peck order which in turn increased the productivity of less aggressive birds and also allowed the easy identification and culling of poor layers.

Early caged layer systems housed birds in single cages with mechanical waterers and feeders, but the cost of such a system was not economical and prevented its widespread use. Once it was discovered that more than one bird could be kept profitably in a cage, the caged layer system came of age. The tendency for increased numbers of hens per cage has continued, and today it is not uncommon to find three, four or more birds in a single cage. Naturally, with this increase in birds per cage, the amount of space per bird has steadily decreased. The original design allowed the birds (about 6 pounds) two square feet of floor space. Today, with the new breeds of hens weighing four or five pounds, the space allowed per bird has been reduced to one-half square foot. This is believed to be the minimum space at which performance and profitability can be maintained.

The degree of confinement in the caged layer system is great and causes immense limitations on the normal behavior pattern of the birds. Commonly used are cages containing two or three birds and measuring 12-14 inches wide and 17 inches deep. Under such conditions, the hens cannot stretch their wings, move without touching one another, or stand at the rear of the cage.

The natural behavioral patterns of hens are frustrated by caging. The normal reproductive pattern of mating, hatching and rearing of the young is non-existent, and the only reproductive urge that is allowed is laying eggs. The caged hen cannot fly, scratch, perch or walk freely. Preening is difficult and dust-bathing is impossible. It has been shown, however, that under the controlled environment of the caged layer system the bird does not need to behave in this way to maintain high egg production. Even though today's hen is well adapted to caging, the basic behavioral urges are there. A hen allowed only to eat, drink, sleep, lay and communicate vocally is a frustrated bird.

The only feasible alternative to the caged layer system in today's egg industry is the loose-housing system. With the problems of the caged layer system fresh in our minds, it would seem that the the loose-housing system would be preferred. At first glance, the loose-housing system seems comfortable for the birds. They are free to exercise their legs and wings, to preen, to scratch the litter in search of food and dust-bathe in enclosed buildings. There are, however, two serious management problems with the loose-house system as it exists today.

The first and most important problem with the loose-house system is that the litter must be kept dry at all times. Achieving this is not easy since the type of flooring material, ventilation and stocking of the house are all factors affecting the litter. In areas of the country where humidity is high, it is extremely difficult to keep the litter dry. If the litter is not kept dry, the risk of disease, particularly coccidiosis, becomes high.

The other management problem with the loose-house system is the risk of "vices" (feather-picking and cannibalism) which leads to stress and lower production. Unfortunately, in the loose-house system the birds are not protected from each other and there is no simple or humane method of preventing stress due to social order. As was stated early in this article, peck order is established soon after a group of birds are placed together. Once this order has been established, an inferior bird will always retreat from her superior. With the intensified loose-housing system, this avoidance is difficult or impossible with the end result being stress and reduced performance by the inferior bird and often times injury.

Since the free-range system is no longer practical in egg production, the two methods available to the egg industry today are the caged layer and loose-house systems. Both systems have serious drawbacks, and a decision on which system is best, based on the welfare of the birds, is difficult. Considering present knowledge of the systems and the obvious disadvantages of both, a modified caged layer system may be as good if not better than the loose-house system.

The modified caged layer system would meet the requirements set forth in the United Kingdom's "Brambell Report", conducted by Britain's leading animal scientists and considered to be the best source of standards when studying the welfare of animals under intensified livestock systems. The Report states that a three bird cage appears to be preferable to a single one because although there is less area per bird, the total amount of space available is greater. With more than three birds per cage, inspection becomes difficult to ensure that each bird is carefully looked at twice daily. The dimensions of the cage should be such that the bird can stand upright where the roof is lowest and be able to stretch a wing comfortably.

The lay-out of the tiers of cages is another area of concern. It is not unusual to find tiers of four cages, one on top of the other. In this set-up, the birds in the lower tiers receive very little light and inspection is difficult. A stepped system, in which the cages are arranged in steps over a central dropping pit would be more favorable. This gives the birds more light and a better outlook as well as allowing stockmen to carry out their duties more satisfactorily. Tiers should also be limited to no more than 3 cages for inspection reasons.

The suggestion of a "modified caged layer system", still a controversial issue, is not an endorsement of the system, but a recognition of the fact that no system existing today incorporates all of the factors needed to ensure a humane environment for poultry. In comparing the two existing systems, the risks to the bird in the current loose housing system appear to be greater than those occurring when the natural instincts are hindered in the caged layer system. To achieve an ideal, long-term solution to the problem, the League believes and strongly urges that research be conducted on the behavior of the caged hen, and on methods of improving the loose housing system to make it a more safe and secure alternative method of housing.

Animal agriculture for the future is focusing on improved production efficiency to meet human needs, but it may find itself on a collision course with changes in the values of our society that are placing more importance on the humane care and treatment of animals than in the past.

At a recent meeting of the Livestock Conservation Institute, a national organization which sponsors research and educational programs in the livestock industry, I urged the adoption of a 6-point plan to study the problems in today's intensified livestock industry. Included were: 1) investigate what research has been done on humane conditions in relation to housing and transportation of livestock; 2) concentrate on major areas of present housing conditions being criticized by humane interests and develop research projects to determine facts; 3) develop information for distribution that increases awareness of animal agriculture problems; 4) see that any future production efficiency studies have built into them humane considerations; 5) develop guidelines for the housing of livestock; and, 6) use all segments of the livestock industry to establish a committee on humane housing and transportation of livestock and include representatives of the humane field. The plan was adopted unanimously by the Board of Directors of L.C.I. and I feel strongly that in the near future research will prove that humane care of animals is the ideal way of increasing production.

Mr. Goldman is the League's director of livestock conservation

"NO, WE DON'T HAVE ONE LABELED, 'IT'S NINE BOYS AND SIX GIRLS'."

The Surplus Animal Problem Can Be Solved

by Wesley A. Young, D.V.M.

Reprinted with permission from ***Modern Veterinary Practice.***

The animal birth control movement is relatively new. Its main thrust is aimed at control of the cat and dog population in the fond hope that fewer such animals will be needlessly destroyed in our animal shelters and humane societies.

This is a laudable goal, and I hope that it can become a reality, since there are ways and means of solving the surplus dog and cat problem. First however, let's look at some of the facets of pet overpopulation, in particular as it exists in larger cities.

Consider: when I served as chief veterinarian for a large well-established animal protective society, that organization was obliged to destroy an average of some 75,000 cats and kittens each year. Although the society maintained a fine and appealing group of healthy cats and kittens for adoption at $1.00 each (which included free castration for all male adoptees) only some few hundreds were adopted. The surplus had to be euthanized, since the many thousands left over faced death from overcrowding, disease, parasitism and lack of funds to provide better treatment.

Assuming that one-half of those cats destroyed were female and that each female could deliver 2 litters of 5 kittens each year, within 2 years these animals would deluge us with over 2 million new cats! And the dog population faces about the same ratios of propagation. Can there be any doubt that animal birth control is needed?

Indiscriminate breeding of dogs and cats is a bit like catching measles or mumps. When there are many susceptible kids in a crowded school room, childhood diseases spread easily and rapidly. When today's congested living puts many dogs and cats in a city block, it is much easier for

indiscriminate breeding to take place. Add the irresponsible owner to this mixture and the result is a vast increase in unwanted pups and kittens. These animals are improperly cared for and many are dumped on the streets or taken to shelters where they are destroyed. This situation is compounded by the desire of some men and women to make a killing by wholesale breeding of animals for sale.

Although some well-meaning groups attempt to alleviate the overpopulation by spending large sums of money, it is clear that the desire to help is not enough even when considerable amounts of money are invested in the program. There must be knowledgeable guidance of a program based on what will bring sound results. One needed action is to help those emotionally and financially involved in this matter so that their dollars produce satisfying results and help the animals.

The veterinary profession is an outstanding example of a group that has been slow in taking an active part in the general programs of animal protection. Over the years some veterinarians have been active in humanitarian efforts, but unfortunately far too many DVMs do not participate in such programs. We veterinarians have missed a wonderful opportunity to lead the field of animal protectors. Sadly, and unfortunately for animals, we have let lay people who criticize the veterinary profession for refusing to help distressed animals without pay, dictate much of what is called animal protection.

At humane conventions this sort of criticism is heard over and over. The claim that animal doctors should ethically stand ready to help animals in distress—fee or no fee—is eminently unfair to the host of veterinarians who treat animals daily for small fees or none at all.

The fact that there has been a controversy over such matters for many years is ample proof that we can and should step into the field of animal protection and guide the public, in particular dog and cat owners, so that animal care organizations, humane societies, public officials and the public in general will have wise and adequate leadership. This is where animal birth control comes in. We can bring about a program of animal control that is fair for man and animal.

There are several areas where proper action can bring positive results. Based on my years of close association with animal shelter operations, the first action is to stop putting the power of propagation out the front door of our shelters, only to see larger numbers of animals come in the back. This doesn't mean that shelters should stop placing animals. But there must be an increasing, but sound, program for adoption. Here are some suggestions:

1. Refuse to place any female animals from shelters except through a mandatory spay program—and enforce it. We did it in Chicago and Boston and it worked.

2. Offer spay programs. These programs help, but unfortunately only for those animals that reach the operating table.

3. Contraceptive research must be encouraged. Contraceptives, however, depend on the owners using them, and many owners are notorious for their failure to sustain any treatment, even when it is free.

4. The public must be compelled through legislation and enforcement to do what is needed to care for their animals. I faced the matter of animal dumping and abuse for so many years that I am not fooled by any high-sounding voluntary program.

5. No sale of baby animals should be permitted. People who buy or adopt dogs and cats are usually not qualified to babysit and nurse infant animals.

6. Place all animals from shelters on a trial basis and under a contract requiring the adopter to comply. And then check up and see that this is done. We did this in Chicago and Boston and actually removed some animals from homes where the adopters failed to live up to the contract. We gladly took back and replaced scores of animals which the adopters decided were not satisfactory. This action within 2 weeks of adoption saves animals from being dumped when something goes wrong, like soiling the rug, biting children, etc.

7. Work against "do-gooders" and fly-by-night shelters from pushing unwanted animals, especially females, on the public through emotional approaches.

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The veterinary profession can lead the public, and serve man and his animals with compassion and common sense, to the point that both people and their animal companions can live a more comfortable and happy life.

Editor's Note:

Dr. Young, who is retired now, served at one time as director of veterinary medicine at the League. His concern about the surplus pet problem is shared by many in his profession, and the next issue of Our Fourfooted Friends will carry news of how Boston area veterinarians are joining forces with the League to translate this concern into action.

1980 PET SHOW

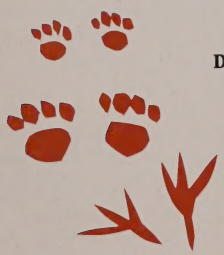
A.

B.

C.

D.

E.



F.

Two beautifully cared for birds of a feather -- parakeets named Freckles and Sprite -- took top honors in the League's 28th annual pet show which got underway the morning of August 2nd with a clown leading the grand parade of pets around Nye Field in North Falmouth. Dogs, cats, birds, guinea pigs and other four-footed and two-footed pets competed for prizes in nine different categories, with judges from the League staff basing their decisions largely on the pet's condition and apparent quality of care as well as general appeal. Here a few of the prize pets pose for pictures:

A. The blue ribbon for cats went to Domino, the pet of Osa Armi.
B. Melissa Curley's pet Samantha wears her red ribbon proudly.
C. Tod Underhill holds Tucker, a red ribbon winner in the cat category.
D. Jennifer Sylvia's cairn terrier pup Nutmeg won a red ribbon in the puppy category.
E. Punchi, Candy Elwell's miniature toy poodle, also won a second prize in the puppy competition.
F. Amy Kattwinkel hugs Barney who won second prize in the boy dog bout.
G. Best of Show winners Freckles and Sprite with owner Lynne Stedman and judges Arthur G. Slade, Earl E. Wentzel and Arthur E. Penny.
H.& I. Sisters shared honors in the tail-wagging contest with second prize going to Amber, shown by Laura Armstrong, and first prize to Daisy, with Mary Armstrong.

H.

G.

I.

Helping Animals Through Education — A Summer of Fun At The League's Summer School

by Ann Pellegrini

Nestled on the shore of Squeteague Harbor, the Animal Friends Summer School in Cataumet, Massachusetts entertains and educates approximately 400 youngsters each summer. For the past nine summers the camp has been my second home. A camper for six years and a junior counselor for two, I reached the pinnacle of my camp career this summer when I became a full-fledged counselor teaching Ecology-Discover Wildlife. Sometimes I'm not sure who learns more, the campers or I!

My lengthy reign at the Animal Friends Summer School is eclipsed only by that of Noel Roberts, a sixteen year veteran of camp battles won and lost, who concluded his camp career this summer teaching Nature Photography. Four other senior counselors are onetime campers and junior counselors: Beth Loring, Jeff Buttrick, Scott Reed, and Maryann Hamil, who teach Proper Care of Pets, Ocean Ecology, Woodworking, and Candle-making, respectively. Director Richard W. Bryant and his wife, Becky, who teaches dog obedience, are "old-timers" too, having completed their ninth summer at camp.

Ann Pellegrini is an honor student at Falmouth High School.

This regular reappearance of seasoned camp veterans helps to maintain continuity for the campers, many of whom return each summer.

The camp season is divided into two 3-week sessions. Each session is then divided into two groups, the morning and afternoon. The placement of campers in either group is dependent upon their grade in school. Children entering grades one through four attend camp from 9:00-Noon while those beginning grades five through eight attend camp from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m.

Each session brings approximately 200 new and/or returning campers and the staff/camper ratio is, on the average, 1:5. This ratio provides the campers both group and individualized attention while maintaining a maximum level of safety at the camp.

The emphasis at the Animal Friends Summer School is on the campers themselves; the day is geared for their enjoyment and, hopefully, their enlightenment. Through the wide variety of courses available, the staff endeavors to introduce campers to a gamut of wildlife, domesticated animals, and nature in all its variegated forms, creating a relationship based on understanding and fellowship to endure for a lifetime.

The creation of such a relationship is greatly aided by the presence of Ki-Wun-Ka Farm, a small, workable farm in the mode of early New England. Ironically, Ki-Wun-Ka is Indian for "to grow", which is precisely what is hoped the bonds of insight and affection between the campers and nature will do. Present at the farm are a multitude of domestic and wild animals about which campers have the opportunity to learn.

This past camp season at Ki-Wun-Ka was characterized by classes in Vegetable Gardening, Horse Care, and Farm Animals. The farm's actual residents - 2 horses, 3 pigs, 5 goats, a cow and her calf, 2 sheep and a lamb belonging to each, some silky-banded chickens, and a young turkey spent a, for the most part, restful summer under watchful eyes of many eager young campers.

My class, Ecology-Discover Wildlife, was enriched by a number of animals: 7 turtles, a stray Canada goose, and, most notably, three "baby" raccoons. The raccoons had been abandoned in March when only a week old, by their mother, when their tree was cut down in Belmont, Massachusetts. Some very well intentioned individuals removed the four "coons" and brought them to the Animal Rescue League of Boston. The raccoons were cared for by Peter Faux, a law enforcement officer for the "League", in the hopes that they might someday be released to the wild. One of the four raccoons, the only female, was very ill and had to be put to sleep; but, the three remaining raccoons were sent to the Animal Friends Summer School for an educational experience of their own ! . The "coons" have since been released at the Pine Banks Animal Park in Melrose. (Also successfully released were the Canada goose and the turtles.)

The Arts and Crafts Building housed three classes: Proper Care of Pets, Candlemaking, and Nature Crafts. The Woodworking class took place in a workshop overlooking the harbor and the "great outdoors" served as classroom for Ocean Ecology, Dog Obedience, Ecology-Discover Wildlife, and Group Adventures. Nature Photography had a fully equipped darkroom in Baxendale Hall in addition to a wide range of willing subjects to shoot, with a camera, of course.

Class itself was held for about one hour while being aptly surrounded by numerous fun and educational activities. Camp songs have been an important tradition of the Animal Friends Summer School since its beginning thirty-one years ago, and that tradition went along "singingly" this summer too with older songs like "Kookabura" and the newer like "sardines". Fun-filled activity sessions and sports breaks were energetically spent by campers; but, by far, the most eagerly awaited activity was Special Event. Special Event was different each day and never failed to be both educational and enjoyable. Some of the more

Summer School [cont.]

popular were a presentation by Trailside Museum, a disco lesson, scuba diving, a hog-wild pig collection, and a presentation involving the raccoons.

Each session was concluded with Parents' Day which afforded all those interested an opportunity to view a model day at camp. The Walter J. Detloff Award, "presented to that child who, in the opinion of the teachers, best exemplifies those qualities of sincerity, helpfulness, consideration, and interest in and devotion to animals", was awarded on Parents' Day to two campers each session, one from the morning and one from the afternoon group. This summer's four recipients were Melissa Reed, Sarah Noonan, Kimberly Cohen, and Mathew Huffman.

Cape Cod. A picturesque piece of New England direct from a "Currier and Ives." For the past thirty-one years, the Animal Friends Summer School, owned and operated by the Animal Rescue League of Boston, has been an intrinsic part of Cape Cod's New England flavor.

BATES FAMILY RETIRES AFTER LIFETIME OF CARING

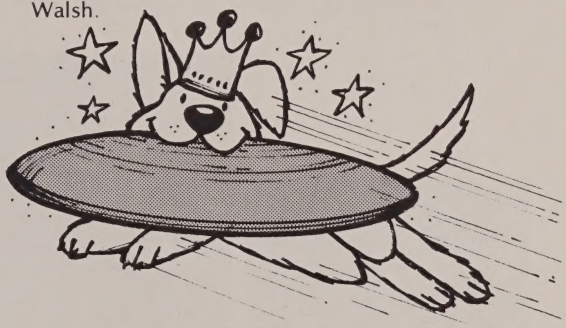
Sherman and Noreen Bates, managers of the League's Sheldon Branch in Salem for the past twenty-five years, retired this summer after giving a collective total of 89 years of service in the humane field.

The husband and wife team has been succeeded by Mary Brazier, new manager of the shelter which is located on Highland Avenue in Salem.

Sherman Bates began his career with the League as an agent in 1926. In 1945 he became manager of the League's branch in Lynn, assisted by his wife Noreen who has worked with him for 35 years. They moved to the Sheldon Branch in the summer of 1955, where in the past 25 years they have found homes for countless thousands of dogs, cats, and other young homeless animals that without the Bates' help would not have survived.

BAN ON DOG FIGHTING HAS NO BITE

This summer a suit was filed against the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Department of Justice by several animal protection groups charging the government with failure to enforce the section of the Animal Welfare Act prohibiting dog fighting in the United States. According to an announcement from the International Society for the Protection of Animals (ISPA), the government has been furnished with advance information on several upcoming dog fights in the past three years but no enforcement activity was initiated. Furthermore, ISPA investigations have revealed that dogs are being exported to Japan, England, Canada, Mexico and Central and South America for breeding and fighting purposes. "We are exporting our country's grossest national product - violence," stated ISPA regional director John Walsh.



LEAGUE ALUMNUS WINS FRISBEE TITLE

Mandy, a three-year old mixed German Shepherd adopted from the League in 1978 by Jack and Gloria Carew of Medford, won the New Hampshire State Catch-and-Fetch Frisbee Championship this summer, and went on to finish second in the New England finals. Mandy was brought home by the Carew's daughter Joan who worked at the League during her summer vacation. Mandy's athletic ability was evident from the start, "including the ability to spring and pluck objects out of the air," noted Mr. Carew. Right now Mandy is practicing to spring for next year's all-New England championship title and go on the national frisbee competition held at the Rose Bowl in Pasadena.

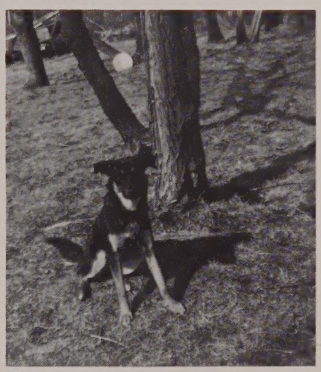
NEWSFRONT

NEW VETERINARIAN JOINS LEAGUE STAFF

Faye E. Sorhage, V.M.D. joined the veterinary staff of the League in July. A graduate of Delaware Valley College of Science and Agriculture in Pennsylvania and a native of Bucks County, Pa., she received her V.M.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine. While attending college and veterinary school, she worked for several years as a veterinary assistant and has a special interest in feline care and health problems.

Pets in the Picture

Lucky, described by his owner Laurie P. Cotton of Braintree as a "reddish/gold dog of questionable ancestry," takes his pedigreed cousin Lady on a guided tour of his hometown, carefully observing traffic signs of course. Abandoned as a puppy and found by a local farm store owner, Lucky came to the Cottons as a bonus along with a dozen ears of corn!



Mrs. Anita Gilbert of Marblehead sends along this photo of Jodi "who came to live with me in March at the age of 7 months." "She is part shepherd as you can see," writes Mrs. Gilbert, "and a good girl who minds well."

Here Peppermint gets a hug from owner Jane Mercaldi's grandson Justin. Mrs. Mercaldi, who lives in Beverly, writes: "While walking Peppermint over the past four years I've picked up loose change here and there and tossed the coins in a container — thought it would be appropriate to send the total to the League." The proceeds of Peppermint's walks, generously donated to the League, came to $19.63.

Chumley appreciates the comforts of home after two uncomfortable nights out on the town. His owner Elizabeth Smith of Boston contacted the League for help in locating her 11-month old pet who disappeared for a lost weekend but then found his way home on his own. "He slept for two days after being away," writes Miss Smith.

MOVING?

Please let us know now if you're planning to move so we can be sure that you receive **Our Fourfooted Friends** without interruption.

Old Address:

Name .....

Street .....

City..... State..... Zip.....

(please print or attach mailing label)

New Address:

Name .....

Street.....

City..... State..... Zip.....

Note: Please indicate if change is only temporary - a summer or winter vacation address, for example.

"I suppose you're wondering, 'Why is the cat here?"

if you're fond of animals...

The League continues to rely on the generosity of its friends to meet the ever-expanding needs of our animal population. The cruel realism of inflation makes the League's task in providing needed services more difficult than ever, but with continued support, the challenge can and will be met.

In making a bequest to the League in your Will, please remember that the corporate title of our society is "Animal Rescue League of Boston", that it was incorporated in 1899, and has no connection with any other similar society.

Form of Bequest:

I give to the Animal Rescue League of Boston the sum of_____dollars. The League's address is: 10 Chandler Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116.

Membership in the A.R.L. makes a nice gift for someone special

Please send a gift membership in the Animal Rescue League of Boston for the class of membership checked below. (dues are enclosed):

- ☐ **Benefactor, $1,000.00**
- ☐ **Patron, $500.00 annually**
- ☐ **Contributing, $100.00 annually**
- ☐ **Supporting, $50.00 annually**
- ☐ **Active, $25.00 annually**
- ☐ **Associate, $10.00 annually**
- ☐ **Donor, Any amount**

To:

Name_____

Address_____

City_____

State_____

Zip_____

Your Name and Address:

Name_____

Address_____

City_____

State_____

Zip_____

Please mail your magazine, Our Four footed Friends, to the address given above. ($2 of membership fee covers a year's subscription).

Animal Rescue League of Boston
P. O. Box 265, Boston, Massachusetts 02117

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COME TO THE ANNUAL FAIR

The Animal Rescue League of Boston's Annual Fair
Thursday, October 30, 1980
10 A.M. - 5 P.M.
League Headquarters
Corner of Arlington & Tremont Sts.
Boston

Featuring: Gift Items, Pet Accessories, Homemade Foods, Plus Tours and Demonstrations of Pet Care, Police Horses and Police Dogs, Dog Training, Spinning, Weaving and Special Antique Auction at 1 P.M.

You can help make the day a howling success by sending contributions or donating articles to sell, and most of all by attending. Proceeds will help provide food, shelter and medical care for our homeless animals.

Mail articles to the Animal Rescue League of Boston, 10 Chandler St., Boston, Mass., 02116; or call 426-9170 for free pick-up service.